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A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

Hongkong, 16th January, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PAXES.

Cables: A.S.W. 6th Ed. Lieber.

P.O. Box 34, Telephone No. 12.

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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 18TH, 1908.

Our two long telegrams from Shanghai on the 12th and 13th inst. told us of the latest phase of the "China for the Chinese" movement, wherein a Chinese banker tried to incite a boycott against the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the firm of Jardine Matheson. We have been postponing discussion of the incident in the hope of more ample details, but in the absence of other unobscured political subjects, and being afraid of wearying some of our readers by too many abstract discussions in which many of them have never affected to take an interest, we dare not wait any longer. There are readers who, unfamiliar with the difficulty indicated in the professionally adopted phrase, "making bricks without straw," expect the Colony and its great neighbour to afford a constant and sufficient supply of subjects for the pragmatic discussions they prefer. (We use the word pragmatic in its literal sense.) Such practical and plain issues are by no means numerous, and certainly not sufficient to enable a newspaper making six appearances each week to gratify (even if it so desired) this one businesslike section of its patrons. So much by way of confidential preamble.

As a political issue demanding vehement advocacy of anything either one way or another, it is gratifying to note that even the sensational Shanghai incident is dead. Our correspondent assured us in his later message that the matter was regarded as practically closed, that the native Press was being kept well in hand, and that the Chi-

nese official attitude in the premises was correct and exemplary. So nothing remains but the punishment of the misguided enterpriser responsible for the whole thing, and this we expect to hear in a day or two was also exemplary.

We have already coupled, with the incident, the tiresome but inevitable phrase, "China for the Chinese," and this suggests the idea that there might conceivably be something to say on behalf of the culprit's patriotism. Doubtless a good deal will be said on that score. We have very little scruple in suggesting that the patriotism of one banker urging a boycott against a firm in the same line of business is bound to be met with considerable suspicion. There is a cant saying that one should not impute motives, but if, as the law always does, one looks for them, and finds them, or if the motive obscures itself in a manner to make search unnecessary, why not? The curious thing is, (and again we find this week's train of thought accompanied) that it is only the imputation of bad motives that convention kicks against.

We may impute all the good motives we like, and it will be accounted to us for righteousness. Thus a patriot's excesses are excused on the ground of their worthy motive, or (we apologise for the apparent obscurity) a "Christian Scientist's" bawling with sick people is pardoned on the score of the pure, religious motives and maintaining of his or her meddling. An ordinary charlatan who kills a patient is punished; a religious one is forgiven. In our purely academic view of the anarchist, in yesterday's comments, we did the same thing, recognising his motive morality. But, in practical affairs, the moral motive of the anarchist's crime does not save him, and in the case of the rascal at Shanghai (even if his patriotism be admitted) it is fair to hope that he will receive the salutary treatment he deserves, always supposing (as seems fairly certain) that his responsibility is proved. He will then be regarded as a "martyr," and one more error will have had its bolter.

For trespassing on Crown land at Mongkok Mr. F. A. Hazledred yesterday fined five natives \$100 apiece.

A telegram was received in the Colony yesterday from Manila to the effect that the Carnival has been postponed from February 3 until February 27.

Having completed his term of five years, Lajoe or Collet appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazledred at the Magistracy to resign. After swearing him in his Worship congratulated him, and hoped he would serve many more terms with the Hongkong police.

We are requested to state for the information of readers who have received invitations to the prize-giving at the B. I. Public School that, owing to unforeseen circumstances, the time has been changed from noon to 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday next.

Lieutenant Beckwith, R.N., has resumed duty at the Harbour Office as Assistant Harbour Master, and Mr. E. Jones, who has carried on the duties so satisfactorily for many months past, reverts to the post of chief boarding officer.

Before Commander Basil H. Taylor, R.N., Marine Magistrate, at the Harbour Office yesterday, a boatman was charged with boarding the s.s. "Chilli" without the permission of the master or officer in charge. On the offence being proved he was ordered to pay a fine of \$15 or go to jail for one month.

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. W. Scott Moncrieff and officer, the band of the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner, at the Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening:—March—"The Gariboldi"; "An Pays du Chant"; "Blanchette"; "Revolutions of Gounod"; "Arr. Morrelli"; "The Holy City"; "Adams Overture"; "The Sapphire Necklace"; Sullivan's "Pell's Lied"; "Come my love and dance with me"; "Sullivan's 'Love's last word'"; "Cremieux"; "Regimental Marches"; "God bless the Prince of Wales"; "God save the King"; "Dinner Menu"—Hors d'Oeuvres—Omelette in Eggs—Soup—Clear Soup—Fish—Boiled Fish and Anchovy Sauce—Entrée—Lamb Cutlets and Macaroni, Jugged Hare and Red Currant Jelly, Sweetbread Patties, Curry—Goat Curry, Joints—Roast Beef and Horseradish, Roast Turkey and Cranberry Sauce, Boiled Bacon and Spinach, Cold Roast, Wild Duck and Beetroot, Salad—Sweet—Apple Pudding, Vanilla Ice Cream and Sand Cake, Tasty Cake, Scotch Woodcock, Dessert Coffee—Fruit.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

The following is an extract from the Daily Press of January 18th, 1857:—

Return of killed and wounded of the Allied force in the attack and capture of Canton 28th and 29th December, 1857.

Of Foregoing killed, ... 5

Troops ... 3

French ... 2

Total killed, 10

Of Foregoing, dangerously wounded, ... 3

Severely wounded, ... 12

Slightly wounded, ... 38

French ... 20

Troops ... 18

Total, 101

In addition to which are severely burnt by explosion of gunpowder, (on 1st inst.) wounded, ... 17

Total wounded, 118

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

MOROCCO.

LONDON, January 17th.

The French have defeated Mulai Hafid and captured Seltat.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, January 17th.

Canada has agreed to the Japanese proposals regarding immigration.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE BOYERTOWN DISASTER.

LONDON, January 15th.

167 bodies have been recovered from the disaster at Boyertown.

THE CHINESE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, January 15th.

Ten Indians and eight Chinese have been ordered to be expelled from the Transvaal for picketing. The Johannesburg Chairman of the Chinese Association has been imprisoned for two months, for failing to comply with the expulsion laws.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

LONDON, January 15th.

£9,000,000 of the Prussian Loan has been subscribed.

PERSIA.

LONDON, January 15th.

Finian Ferra wires from Subjakh that he is surrounded by 20,000 Tribesmen and urgently needs reinforcements and provisions; otherwise his party will be cut up or perished of hunger.

THE MONETARY POSITION IN GERMANY.

LONDON, January 15th.

In a debate in the Reichstag on the German monetary position, Count Kanitz urged that every effort should be made to erect a wall of silver round Germany's stock of gold. The Government replied that while the present gold system must be maintained unimpaired enquiries had been instituted which would result in a revision of the coinage law and in increasing the circulation of silver in accordance with the needs of a growing population. The Government were also considering an increase of the amount of silver receivable as legal tender.

WRECK OF THE "YIK SING."

Yesterday Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. received news from the North of the wreck of their steamer "Yik Sing" which is commanded by Captain Thomas. The "Yik Sing," which carries a cargo of about 3,000 tons of coal, stranded off the Brothers, and fears are entertained that she will become a total wreck. The Chief Engineer, Mr. F. R. Pinkerton, and five of her Chinese crew are missing. The steamer "Fau Sang," which is proceeding North, was wired to proceed to the wreck and be on the lookout for survivors in the vicinity. The foreign crew of the wrecked vessel will be brought on to Hongkong, while the Chinese will be returned to Shanghai. The "Yik Sing" was built in 1912, and has a gross tonnage of 1968 tons, and a net tonnage of 1236 tons. She is the unfortunate vessel of Messrs. Jardine Matheson's fleet, for beyond those damaged by mines off during the war between Russia and Japan, she is the first steamer to be wrecked for about twenty years.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Victoria will (D.V.) preach at St. Andrew's Church Kowloon, to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10 o'clock; and the "C. of E." party of the Cameron Highlanders will attend this service as "Church Parade." Seafarers will oblige by accompanying their sittings before the bells cease ringing, as seats required for visitors &c., cannot be reserved after 11 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 17th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen considerably over Japan the depression lying over Ho-kaido yesterday, having moved into the Pacific.

Pressure has given way over the Yangtze. It is highest between N. China and the Sea of Japan.

Under the fresh monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood ... N.E. winds, moderate air.

Formosa Channel ... N.E. winds, mod'ly to fresh.

South coast of China between ... Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Japan ... Same as No. 2.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C. N. Co. str. Luchow left Weihaiwei on 16th inst. and is due here on 21st inst.

The N.Y.K. str. Shinano Maru (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 17th inst. and is expected here on the 26th inst.

The str. Kimerio sailed from Kobe for Moji 17th inst.

AMERICAN CONSUL'S CHINESE EXCURSION.

THE ADDRESS TO THE "OLD VOLUNTEER."

Mr. Consul Wilder has been talking to the "Old Volunteer" Society about his recent tour in China. Following are extracts:—

Ceremonious as he is, the Chinaman attempts little or no exclusiveness against his own people. When "show time" comes, employer and employee gather about the round table, and nothing more impresses the traveller than the intimate relations between many magistrates and the common people. The notion that all Chinese rascals are harsh, arrogant despots of the iron heel is far from the mark. We called on a number at their yamens—some of the provincial rank—Taotais, Tientsins, Judges, and Magistrates and were struck with the close touch officials have with their people. At yamen interviews as we drank tea together, men, women, and children of all conditions, gathered about us from the streets outside to listen to the conversation. There was no exclusiveness. They peered curiously at us as we displayed our cameras and watches and laughed at the jokes that punctuated the conversation. The fact is that often the magistrate is the father of the people, as some of the Chinese titles literally mean. One judge with whom we talked had an undecided case on his mind. An applicant, who on previous occasions had been sent on the same errand, went to the shop of a neighbour and borrowed \$200, ostensibly for his employer. He kept the money in various hiding places. The question was whether the youth's employer was liable. This our host outlined in a loud voice with great earnestness through our missionary interpreter. The visitors sought tactfully to evade the usurping of the judicial functions of a friendly power, and to change the subject, but our host returned to it again and again. "What is the American law?" The crowd of onlookers took the keenest interest. It is not unlikely that interested parties were among them. The old man was plainly seeking to find out where the truth lay. Finally it was necessary to contribute a few thoughts along the line of "Implied Agency" and to discuss how far the lender could reasonably go in assuming authority on the part of the youth for so considerable a loan. The upshot was, as I remember it, that the Chinese Solomon concluded that the law of his land and of mine was much alike, though his insistence was shown by an afterthought as we moved toward the gate as to the disposition of a youth who joined in with the chief culprit in disposing of the \$200. Here again the judicature of the two great powers converged, for we agreed that speaking was none too good for him—in China administered with a bamboo. This and other interviews threw light on the relation between Chinese officials in the interior and their constituents. These officials are held up to the mark by the people. The Chinese are long suffering and will endure taxation and other burdens cheerfully; but when the line is overstepped by an official, they petition for his removal, storm his yamen by violence and not infrequently put him to death. These officials are obviously men of power and capacity, especially those of high rank. They are usually large, forceful men—with the loud voice made necessary by the constant din of China; sometimes they are jolly, friendly men, attractive in the highest degree. Other types are more reserved, but equally suggesting commanding ability. These rulers of the interior provinces who may have been to Peking but have seen little or nothing of the coast ports and foreign men and achievements, yet have an ease and self command that much impress one. These things be-taken real quality. The fact is the Chinese of all grades continually bespeak capacity. This cannot be said of all Asia; it is true of the Japanese and Chinese. These are not inferior races. The children one meets in the meanest village tell us under the influence of a "pen-pen" that they have never before seen a foreigner; there are no words to tell the fifth and unapproachable of their environment—yet in their snapping eyes and undiminished forcefulness one feels—and it has often been proved—that these children put into good schools and encouraged upward come to fine development. From some sources has come as a permanent possession to the Chinese—acuity. They "can." It is for this reason that those who live and work among them are enthusiastic and any confident of their future as a people. In some instances these officials called on us at the homes of missionaries where we tarried—as the only Europeans in the community. Officials were guests at dinner in those homes. The relations between the officials and missionaries are usually cordial and sometimes intimate—the best of the former appreciating the cultivation of the Europeans, anxious as to their manner of living, and enjoying the order and serenity of home life found in a mission compound. The work done by these mission groups in setting an example of neat homes, mutual consideration and neighbourly helpfulness is not to be overlooked. Sometimes the missionary is a man of practical genius. At Hongchow we found one, an American, who had brought a gasoline engine from home; he was building a small boat with which to visit his country estates. Here is the river, thousands of miles long, with ten thousand craft, and not a "motor boat" among them. When once they learn the utility of internal combustion engines for water use, they will be adopted as the scanty means of the people and the cheapness of coolie labour will admit.

South of Changsha, some three days' journey, we left the river at one of the many low points on its shore and took a fifty mile railway journey eastward into Kiangsu Province to the Ping-Shan Mines. This mine was built to bring the coal to the river. It seemed strange in the heart of this primitive China to find this industrial development; and it has all been done in nine years. The coal is a high quality

bituminous; there is a supply for fifty years. The output is now 1,500 tons every 24 hours and the capacity is being doubled, which will put the plant on the class of the World's largest mines. It is owned by wealthy Chinese and operated by a colony of some dozen Germans, who showed us every courtesy. The plant is very extensive and modern, operated by electric power in part and including railway shops where car building is highly developed. The 8000 coolies are housed under company management in stockades; there are three shifts of eight hours each. The wash rooms are unique; large rooms, the cement floors of which are griddoned with channels 18 inches wide and 12 inches deep. Through these channels the warm water flows slowly and in it the coolies bathe. The "show" department is on a most extensive scale of which the huge cauldrons for rice are a large part. Chinese coolies are much alike wherever one sees them; it did not appear that this hard-working army had more aspirations than their fellows. They nonsituate a difficult social problem. When asked what the idle shifts did in leisure, the answer was "Sleep and gamble." Happily alcoholic drink plays practically no part in the life of the Chinese labourer. He can "strike," however, and in large concerns in China like this—there are few employing so many hands—so bound together are the men, and so little impression can foreign influence make, that great tact is required to maintain a working peace. The agitator is a familiar figure in Chinese labour centres. Last December it was necessary for the white population to leave and remain away a month so excited were the natives. At present some hundreds of Chinese soldiers are stationed at the mining camp, and a huge fort overlooks the community, on the wall of which is over a sentry—grim reminder that the task of developing China's resources calls for more than money, energy, skill—over physical courage.

About half the daily output of the mine is converted into coke for the great Hangchow iron works at Hankow, which we had previously inspected. This is an old plant but greatly developed of late years, until now the approach—the forest of chimneys, the soot, the busy shuttle, engines, the glimpses of furnaces fires and of floating steel—reminds one of Birmingham or Pittsburgh. The ownership of the two plants is largely in the same hands. Steel rails are one of the chief articles of production. The manager of these iron works is a Chinese, educated abroad, as are many of the men in positions of greatest responsibility in China. Mr. F. Kwong, Superintendent of the Kwangtung (Canton) division of the Canton-Hankow Railway, was educated in America; no one can talk with such men without being impressed with their superior quality. It is a marked purpose in China of late to reserve to the Chinese the positions of authority. Foreigners including the Japanese, are being relieved in many instances, even from educational posts, to make way for Chinese. Japan made a like exchange, when the time came; but that people were in a teachable mood for a generation and meekly absorbed all that the foreigner had to give. The Chinese are not, as a rule, willing to observe a like apprenticeship; they court the success of the Japanese without a willingness to patiently endure and wait. The result is that, both industrially and educationally, one sees much fertility that would be amazing if it were not pathetic. The men of their own race that the Chinese put in responsible posts are not equipped as are those previously mentioned. The incumbents, through the form of doing things as they have seen foreigners do them, but there is little achieved. Details of manufacture and the selection of subordinates, are decided at excited meetings. "China for the Chinese" is thus interpreted.

In every city of any size one sees handsome school buildings; often old temples or ancient examination halls reconstructed, sometimes entirely new plants. The imposing roofs and elevation (for nearly all else is "one-story") command attention as one looks over the city. This is in response to the Peking edict, and to the demand for western learning—the one obvious assured fact about the new China. In those schools one sees hundreds of bright youths, usually uniformed and sometimes trained to arms. Study of the difficult Chinese language and literature is going on profitably under well educated native teachers; but these same men are also called on to teach the "new studies," the sciences and English. To sit themselves they have had a few terms at a Chinese school in a port city, or in Japan; but their inability to teach these topics is apparent even to the casual visitor. The schools are equipped with apparatus (as Japanese industry); there are the vacuum pump and blow pipes (chemical and electric devices) geological and botanical specimens used, and labelled in three languages; and a manikin ready for the class in physiology—but who shall explain these things? We visited one walled city of 20,000 people, with no European resident—indeed a city where few white men have been. It was one Chinese who had studied English in Shanghai. We could not converse with him beyond a few conventional phrases and he was so clumsy with the numerals that he gave his age as 17 when he must have been 30; yet he told us he "taught English" to classes of considerable size. There is no one to review his work, and no doubt his conversation with us unsatisfactory as it was to us, strengthened confidence among the onlookers in his fitness. The most intelligent Chinese recognizes that their expensive and handsome school buildings are but empty husks without skilled teachers and one discovers some effort to complete this chain. In Changsha, for instance, is a Harvard graduate at \$1800 a year employed in the Government Schools. It does not appear that a knowledge of Chinese is imperative to teach English to the Chinese; it is possible that other young foreigners might use similar posts. But there is a tendency in most places to displace, rather than on foreign teachers, and to substitute Chinese who can offer some pretence of fitness.

It is a part of the programme "China for the Chinese" which threatens even the Imperial Customs service itself. It would be an error to infer from the above that the new education is not better than the old. Truth is contagious and tens of thousands of youth are learning where England is and what our Civil War meant, and the nature of German manufactures—things denied to their fathers. Knowing these things they want to know more, and happily, echoes of the success of broadly educated youth of their own race are reaching the smallest village. The hope of the situation is in the youth themselves—for when Chinese youth do not deem a teacher competent, they absent themselves in a body. It is significant that more than one fine new government school has seen its number of pupils decrease, after the first much-promising year. The boys discovered much better instruction at the mission school. It is a problem in England and the United States to get a competent body of teachers, and it is no reflection on Chinese method that the sudden transition to the new learning finds them sadly hampered by the shortage of skill in the teaching chair.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—In response to your invitation for actual local instances of cases "treated" by "Christian Science," I deem it right to record the following facts for the accuracy of which I can vouch.

In 1903 a friend of mine returned to the Colony with his wife and family after visiting England where his wife had undergone treatment for cancer. On reaching Hongkong medical advice was sought and the Doctor taking a very serious view of the case informed the husband that he could not hold out any hope of the patient living for many months as she was suffering from malignant cancer. The Doctor continued to treat the patient who was now very ill and in the eyes of her friends palpably dying. At this stage a local "healer" intervened and gaining access to the patient succeeded in persuading her that she was not really ill. In this she was so successful that the patient who had been confined to her room went out and endeavoured to resume her ordinary life. After a time the "healer" informed the patient that she herself had not sufficient faith to effect a complete cure, especially in the face of the opposition which she met with from one of the members of the patient's family. In the result she persuaded the patient to return to England and place herself in London under the hand of the Christian Science World in that City. The husband of the patient at her son opposed this proposition but finally the husband's consent was obtained. Before the patient left the Colony she was asked by the "healer" to make such contribution (in recognition of services rendered) as she could afford to the funds of the Christian Science Association to which the "healer" belonged. The sum of \$10 was paid by the patient's husband as such contribution. On arrival in London, where the patient had no friends, she took lodgings and communicated with the Christian Scientist to whom she had been committed. She was treated by this lady for a week; when feeling extremely ill she communicated with friends in Kowloon who transferred her to their house and sent for the Doctor by whom she had been treated for cancer before she left England to return to Hongkong. Within a week the patient died and her medical attendant certified that her death was due to advanced cancer and to no other cause. The whole of the above recorded events happened within the space of some nine months.

It thus happened that owing to wanton interference in a case of disease which is, *pro* all the arguments which "Christian Science" can put forward, absolutely incurable (except in its early stages by surgery) not only was needless expense incurred in connection with a passage to, and maintenance in, England, but the loss of the life of one who had been a devoted wife and mother was overshadowed by separation from her family and by loneliness in the hour of death in the house of a mere acquaintance.

This sad occurrence had one good effect. It opened the eyes of the bereft husband who at one time had been almost persuaded that the "healer" could cure where the Doctor pronounced pure impossible. For when he came to announce the sad intelligence of his wife's death to the writer, he explained, with tears in his sorrowing eyes, "And so it was all a humbug after all."—Yours truly,

F. H. MAY.

Hongkong, 19th January 1908.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—With reference to the request made by your correspondent "Cleck" for authentic information of local cures by Christian Science "healers," I fear that even the younger generation will not be greatly impressed by the story, as doubtless many of them have sufficiently tested the old adage that "a cat has nine lives," to warrant its acceptance as a possible fact; and any who may not have reached that conclusion by the test of actual experience may have been convinced by the pictures intended to demonstrate the theory recently shown by a local cinematograph show.

But a local Christian Scientist "healer" could, if he would, relate a true and affecting little story about a dog—his own dog, fed and nurtured on Christian Science Principles (with a capital P, if you please, Mr. Printer). Unlike the China pony referred to by your correspondent, this dog lived a life that did not place it beyond hope of redemption, and when it fell ill, it was treated according to the articles of the family faith. Alas! "the dog it was that died"—not the faith, which is still considered strong enough to more mountains and in less figurative language, to work cures among the faithful outwitting those who performed at Lourdes.—My sympathies lie with the dog.—Yours &c.

THE OTHER DOG.

[With regard to the cat that was "healed," we have since been informed that a local practitioner took the "dead bone" from its leg before the "healer" touched it.—ED.]

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

SCHOOL SPEECH DAY.

There was a large attendance in the prettily decorated match at St. Stephen's College yesterday, when His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lugard presided at the annual distribution of prizes. Included in the number were His Lordship Bishop Landor, Captain Mitchell-Taylor, A.D.C., the Ven. Archdeacon Banister, Rev. and Mrs. Pearce, Mr. W. D. Braidwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. Piercy, Dr. Saunders, Rev. J. H. France, Rev. Mr. F. T. Johnson and Rev. Mr. A. D. Stewart. The latter gentleman opened with prayer, and then the Archdeacon read the report as follows:—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is with the greatest pleasure that we welcome Your Excellency and Lady Lugard among us to-day; for your presence, Sir, is not only an honour but a real incentive to us; and we are not unmindful of the many calls on your time and are glad that matters educational in the Colony have your pronounced and active sympathy of which your presence with us to-day is a further evidence. Our Warden (the Rev. E. J. Barnett) went to England last Midsummer on account of the very unsatisfactory state of Mrs. Barnett's health; latest advices show a gradual improvement but convalescence has not been thoroughly enough established for Mr. Barnett to be quite sure of the date of his departure for Hongkong. During his absence, Sir, I have endeavoured, in some degree to fulfil the duties appertaining to the position of Acting Warden, while the Rev. A. L. Stewart, M.A., of St. Paul's College has given considerable time and help to the work of this institution, and arrangements have been made by which we expect these temporary additions to the staff to continue till the warden's return. The attendance throughout the year has been remarkably good, no less than 151 names on the school roll for 1907; almost invariably it has only been the urgency of pressing matters which has deterred students from being present; and the keenness for acquiring information has been shown not only in class, but in out-of-school time as well, many of the boys having made it their business to be present at any extra demonstrations. The continuation of the science classes has been entirely successful; the highest forms have received lessons in Physics and Chemistry and have acquired a working knowledge of many of the principles of these sciences, especially electricity and magnetism, and we expect in the coming year, to be far enough advanced to present these subjects for the Oxford Local Examinations. Science works in the junior forms has not been on laboratory lines, as in the most advanced stage; special interest has been taken in agricultural science with the expectation that later developments will produce an intelligent interest in botany and the growth of plants. It has been decided to give more time to the teaching of English in the junior forms; senior boys, who have spent considerable time with us, usually have a fair knowledge of the language, as has been abundantly evidenced by the results in English in the Oxford Locals; but to those who have not had much practice in the language, such subjects as word-building, letter-writing, and English composition or essay, present very numerous pitfalls; we look to a further insistence on English work in the junior forms, to save much valuable time of those doing higher work; for deficiency in correct English involves delay in English. Authors, also in Mathematics and Science work. The development of the physical side has had its due share of attention this year, as well as a very gratifying measure of success; our chief game has been cricket, and of the eight matches played, we have won seven, beating each school whom we could persuade to accept our challenge; we lost the first match to the Y.M.C.A. but won on the return. During the summer months the lannoh regularly carried a large number to the favoured spots for swimming, and the majority of the lannohs have now learned the necessary art. Football and tennis have both had followers, the tennis tournament having resulted in a win for the form IV representative. The College Union came into existence nearly 18 months ago for the purpose of binding together and strengthening those who desired to know more than they can learn in school hours, of the teaching and life of Jesus Christ, the Asiatic who 'spoke with authority' on the subject which has a more general interest for men than any other, and has proved a strong factor in the all-round development of the school. In addition to the gatherings of the Union we have been particularly fortunate in having the opportunity from time to time of hearing addresses and receiving instruction from several men who hold leading positions among the teachers and students of the day, including Dr. Karl Fries, the Chairman of the world's student Christian Federation, G. S. Eddy, Esq., the leader in India of student Volunteer work, J. Hurry, Esq., a prominent secretary of Y.M.C.A. work in America, Rev. J. M. Farquhar, M.A., of Calcutta, Rev. D. Burgess, well known in India for his almost unique skill in the organisation of Sunday Schools, Frank Rowland, Esq., M.A., a leader of students in Oxford, Prof. Harila P. Bosh, the first professor of missions appointed in the justly famed Yale University, the Bishop of South Tokyo. These gentlemen have spoken on such subjects as—The Secret of Success, Temptation, A country's Needs, Character, Sacrifice. In the VI form, Chau Kuan Lam, easily maintains his last year's position as Dux of the School, though Fung Man Sui has obtained premier position in three groups of subjects. The average result has been the highest yet secured in the VI, which is mainly due to the fact that senior boys, graduating through the school, have a longer term in which to improve their English. The V form which includes 18 boys is numerically stronger than it has been before, and during the last half year its work

has been raised to a much higher standard, so as to constitute it the form for the junior Oxford Candidates instead of for the preliminary. The boys have on the whole very satisfactorily responded to this effort. The work of the IV form has been very satisfactory, good work being done on all subjects. In this form as in the fifth, the standard has been raised, and this form will henceforth work up to the standard of the Oxford Preliminary Examination.

Special mention must be made of the Dux who in the final examinations secured an average of over 90 per cent. In the III form Luk In Chenang is well ahead of his competitors with an average of 87. Lam Yuen tied with the Dux in mathematics, while the Chinese work in this form has been by far its strongest branch of work. In the II form the position of Dux has been taken by Lai Haw Young, with an average of 74. Lai Haw Chin coming second with 68, closely followed by Cheng Man Sam 67. Yuen Fu Yu has also done good work though but a short time in the class. The work of the first form on the whole has been fairly satisfactory. As all of them were beginners when they first came, they have worked hard in the first two terms, and towards the end of the year they made considerable headway though a special amount of time has been spent in revision of ground work.

The chief scholastic success of the year has been in the Oxford Local Examination. Of the 14 candidates recommended by the school, 13 succeeded in passing the examination. Four passed the senior, six the junior and three the preliminary, while the results work out as follows:—Religious Knowledge 85 per cent; Algebra 91; Geometry 61; Arithmetic (both elementary and higher) 10; English 64; Geography 75; Book-keeping 68. We have now two students who have succeeded in gaining the A. A. distinction. Two prizes known as the Wei On memorial prizes have been presented to the school. Mr. Wei On took great interest in this school. He was a distinguished member of the Chinese Community and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. His sudden illness and early death were greatly deplored and regretted by his many friends both of the East and the West in the Colony. The two prizes designated the Wei On Memorial Prize are given by his friends to perpetuate the memory of one who was a cultured representative of Western Education. One winner is selected on the recommendation of the school prefects, the other prizeman is nominated by the masters in conference. Of the prefects' nominees the school has chosen Sze Chong Su, and the other prize falls to Fung Man Sui. The claims of two candidates for this prize were very even, and as the masters were equally divided, it was necessary to ask the prefects who have this year appointed both prize winners. These rewards carry especial value, as they are given chiefly for force of character as shown throughout the year. The further kindly encouraging interest of our many friends has again been evinced and we have to thank the following for contributions to the prize fund:—Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Messrs. S. W. To, Ng Pak-to, Cheng Sam-fu, Lo Sit-pui, Chau Siu-ki, Lai Kwai-pui, Lo Chon-shan, Chau Ning-ki, Chau Kam-wing, Chiu Seng-nang, Cheng Wai-min, Chu Sik-yu, Leung Ping-nam, Tso Tze-chung, Yau Shue, Wang Man-ki, Chai Siu-lam; Wong Wing-oh; Chan King-ting and Mrs. Pan Chan-shi. I have thankfully to acknowledge the loyal and faithful work of the masters during the absence of the Rev. E. J. Barnett. Their very able cooperation in everything that tended to benefit the school has lightened my own burden in no small degree and I trust we shall be able to carry on satisfactorily until his return. One word of commendation is also due to the senior boys for their assistance in maintaining efficiency by their example in work and influence on the boys. We are still suffering from want of space, and we trust that before long the parents and friends of the students will enable us to make the necessary additions to the building to enable us to extend, and increase the utility of the school, for the special class of students for whose welfare it is designed. Three of our boys (Lo Lok Tsai, Philip, Lo Kwan Yan) are at present in England, preparing for, or studying at, Oxford or other universities. No less than five of our number have arranged to accompany His Excellency On Ting Fui to America; Lo Tsai Yau expects to join his brother, while Lo Po Shue, Chau Sing Nam, Ho Wing Yuen and Po Wing Lee also intend to continue their studies in the States. We look forward to a gradual supplementing of our numbers in foreign seats of learning.

BISHOP LANDOR, before asking His Excellency to present the prizes, dwelt on the importance and advantages of education, remarking that it was the desire of St. Stephen's College to lay such a foundation that the scholars would go on educating themselves. The College had to congratulate themselves on the presence of Their Excellencies, which was greatly appreciated. His Lordship thought that such a college required a more spacious building, and he hoped the time would soon come when it would be erected, as they had the land, and now required only the money. He thought the College should be affiliated with one of the home universities, and scholarships should be formed so that those who excelled could go to Oxford, Cambridge and other overseas universities. His Lordship then asked the Governor to present the prizes.

HIS EXCELLENCY—My Lord Bishop, Mr. Warden Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a very pleasant task which devolves upon the Governor about this time each year to distribute the prizes at various institutions, and to congratulate the masters and boys on the successes won during the hard term preceded. Each institution which I visit has got a different character of some particular interest, and I think of all there is none with a more exceptional interest than

St. Stephen's (appliance). It has been founded, as you know, for the sons of Chinese gentlemen, and is self-supporting. It has a staff of six English masters and two Chinese masters, and its numbers are steadily increasing. Last year its numbers were about 133, I believe, and this year, as we have just heard, they reach 151. The school has only been established for five years, and last year was the first year in which you secured successes in the Oxford Local Examinations. There were two passes in the senior, two in the junior and two in the preliminary, a total of seven. This year, as we have just heard, there were four in the senior, six in the junior and three in the preliminary, a total of thirteen, which is nearly double that of last year. (Applause). I congratulate you, Sir, and I congratulate the school very heartily on this success; and I am glad to see too, that in the report which I think we may consider as eminently satisfactory, that great progress was made in the general standards of the school. You were able to raise the standard of the first three forms so as to make them equivalent to the senior, junior and preliminary Oxford examinations respectively; and in the recently established science classes the warden is able to report great success both in chemistry, physics and agricultural sciences; so much so that I see you wish to include them next year in the papers for the Oxford Locals, and I wish you every success in them. In sports too, you have been prominently successful. I am glad to hear that you won seven out of eight cricket matches, and drew another. I think that preeminence in sport is a matter which is very important, for I think it now largely in the training of character, and I am particularly glad in this school to hear from the report which has just been read that great attention has been paid to this matter which, in my opinion, is the most valuable thing that a boy could acquire in his school career. Both in the fact that the example of the senior boys to the juniors was, praised; in the fact that you were able to secure the services of the distinguished lecturers named by the warden, and that the subjects chosen by them were subjects I think peculiarly well adapted to the object in view; that is to say, the developing of character, and more especially to the object to which you devoted your two new prizes, which were given, I understand, chiefly to the boys who distinguished themselves by force of character. (Applause). In all these matters I am glad to be able to congratulate you. St. Stephen's is a young school; quite in its infancy; but it has large ambitions, and in those ambitions I share. My predecessor, when distributing the prizes on a former occasion, suggested that this school might be affiliated with an English university. The Lord Bishop just told us that he endorsed that hope, and his Lordship made further valuable suggestions that scholarships in connection with a home university should be instituted. I may also say that if this scheme is feasible it will have my most cordial support. (Applause). And while I share these ambitions it may be said that I go on further, for I think that Hongkong should be the Oxford and Cambridge of the Far East. (Applause). It seems to me, ladies and gentlemen, that our geographical position here is one which lends itself in an extraordinary way to making us an industrial and educational centre in this part of the world. The progress of this Colony in the years of its existence has shown both on the side of material prosperity and in the growth of educational institutions, general and medical, that it has prospered under the British flag, and I think gives us ground for hope that these ambitions may some day be realised. I do not speak in the nature of mere optimistic belief; the opportunity is now with us to be taken as we may be able or not to grasp it. (Applause). I believe myself in the awakening of China and in the opportunities for reciprocal benefits in which that awakening will give to us, and I believe that we must either now take those opportunities or leave them for others to take. The warden when distributing the prizes last year alluded to the liberality of the ideas which were evinced in the Peking examinations that year. 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NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Daily Press only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telephone Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 6th Ed. P.O. Box, 83. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

THE only Edition of the RACE BOOK and PROGRAMMES authorized by the Stewards of the JOCKEY CLUB are these printed by Messrs. NORONHA & CO. T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 18th Jan. 1908. 2.9

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

Im hiesigen Handelsregister, Abteilung A, Nr. 6, ist heute an der Firma ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO. eingetragen worden:

Den Kaufmann STEPHAN REIHERS JOHANNES STAMPFER und WILLIAM KNEIB STATION. ist Inkursor bestellt worden.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Canton, den 14. Januar 1908. 230

TO LET

FROM 1st MAY.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 49, Yauwai, Area 85,200 square feet and with 25 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, etc.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 221

TO LET

A FURNISHED BEDROOM with or without board for a Single Gentleman in a Private House on the upper levels. Tennis Court.

Apply—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 222

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road, Central, on FRIDAY, 31st January, 1908, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th January to 15th February, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. 223

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1893.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FRANCIS PAUL DANENBERG of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong Manufacturer of Aerated Waters has on the 21st day of December, 1907, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Registrar of Trade Marks of the following TRADE MARKS:

1. The representation of a Lion standing in a circle.
 2. The device of the letters F. P. D. in a circle in a distinct manner.
- In the name of FRANCIS PAUL DANENBERG who claims to be the Sole Proprietor thereof.
- The said Trade Marks have been used by the Applicant in respect of the following goods:—MINERAL AND AERATED WATERS, NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL INCL. DI. GINGER BEER IN GLASS 44.
- Facsimiles of such Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.
- Dated the 18th day of January, 1908.
- DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, Solicitors for the Applicant. 224

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THREE HOUSES AND LAND Situate at MA LUNG KUNG, CHEUNG SHA WAN, New Territories.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

ACTION No. 1896 of 1907.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under an Order of Mr. JUSTICE WISE made in the above Action and dated the 6th day of January, 1908, MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH will offer for Sale by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of January, inst. at 12 o'clock Noon, the following desirable Property suitable for investment or occupation:—Three Houses and a piece of Ground adjoining thereto being Lot No. 2789 of Survey District IV situate at MA LUNG KUNG, Cheung Sha Wan, New Territories.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the Auctioneers or of

R. A. HARDING, Solicitor.

24, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 225

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, ANJOY AND POOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING,"

Capt. A. E. Hodgins will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY the 21st inst. at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS, LAPEL & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 226

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NISHIZAWA LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR KOBE.

THE Steamship

"KUMAMOTO MARU"

due to arrive on SUNDAY, the 19th inst., will soon be despatched for the above Port.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

H. CHU & CO., Agents.

15, 16, 17 Cornmarket Road, Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 227

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMSANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., the 19th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. 16

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE

THE interest and responsibility of the late CHAN HUNG SYK 陳衡石

and of the late YAU KAI MEE 游介眉 in the Firm of HIMLY & CO. having ceased on the 31st December, 1907, Mr. CHAN CHEW 陳樸 has been admitted a PARTNER as from the 1st day of January, 1908.

HIMLY & CO.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1908. 205

NOTICE

BY Mutual Consent, the Interest and Responsibility of Mr. M. W. GREIG in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1907.

M. W. GREIG & CO.

Foochow, 6th January 1908. 188

INTIMATIONS

E. R.

FOLLOWING BANK NOTES of Hongkong & Shanghai Bank have been

STOLEN. If presented, please inform Police at once.

Two \$50 notes... No. 101073 Dated 1-1-1901

Two \$10 notes... 86451 1-1-1901

Two \$10 notes... 241933 1-1-1901

Ten \$5 notes... 390034 1-6-1903

453290 1-3-1899

431415 1-3-1899

618938 1-12-00

536730 1-12-00

674416 1-1-1901

631477 1-1-1901

57678 1-1-1901

637732 1-1-1901

734450 1-1-1901

741009 1-1-1901

360022 1-1-1901

One \$1 note... 360022 1-1-1901

F. W. LYONS, Capt. Supt. of Police, Central Police Station, 16th January, 1908.

21

TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the CENTRAL Division of the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN Division of Kowloon occupied by members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a domestic building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIME-WASHED THROUGHOUT by the owner during the months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this notice means that the houses should be lime-washed in respect of all the walls of each room and staircase, all outside partitions, stair-cases and stair landings, all ceilings and the undersides of roofs, both in main buildings, offices and servants' quarters and inclusive of verandahs.

The backyard should have its containing walls lime-washed up to the level of the first floor.

Carved, painted or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be cleaned.

The Central Division of the City lies between Gilmair Street and Peel Street on the East and Tank Lane and Clarendon Street on the West.

Kowloon is divided into the Eastern and Western divisions by Robinson Road and a straight line drawn from the North and thereof through the Yauwai service Reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kowloon.

The Government Limewashing Contractor is prepared to cleanse and lime-wash floors at the rate of \$1.10 per floor on application being made to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board.

G. A. WOODCOCK, Secretary.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1908. 211

FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to—

B. E., Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 1810

M. THOMAS.

Codes A.B.C. 5th Edition, Lieber's Private Code.

14, SOUTH STREET, FINCHLEY, LONDON, E.C.

GENERAL EXPORT AND IMPORT MERCHANT. Buying, Selling and Shipping at lowest possible rates.

Machinery made a speciality and estimates given free on application.

References and Particulars exchanged.

[1754]

INTIMATIONS

SOOTCH CONCERT

(in aid of the Building Fund of Union Church)

TO BE HELD IN THE THEATRE ROYAL

On SATURDAY, 25th JANUARY, 1908,

(Anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns), at 8 P.M.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel M. S. BLACK and the Officers of the 2nd "Queen's Own" Cameron Highlanders the Band and others of the Regiment will assist, in addition to leading local amateurs.

Booking now open at Messrs. S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd. Price \$2.00.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. 214

A LECTURE

ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

BY FRANCIS J. PLUNK, M.D., C.S.D.

Member of the Christian Science Board of Lecturership.

AT THE THEATRE ROYAL

ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 23rd, at 5.30 P.M.

Doors open at 5 P.M.

The Lecturer will be introduced by Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

All are cordially invited to attend. Admission Free.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1908. 177

MAIL TABLES

FOR 1908.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card 39 Cents

On Paper 20

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. 215

KWONG WOO.

JEWELLER, DEALER IN SILKS, &C.

No. 78, Queen's Road, Central.

BEGS to inform his Patrons and the General Public that, owing to necessary extension of stock to meet increased business, he will REMOVE to his New and more spacious Premises at No. 63, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, (seven doors East of his present premises) on 3rd January, 1908.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1908. 181

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that M. J. CONNELL of Seattle, Washington, in the United States of America, has on the 23rd day of September, 1907, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Registrar of Trade Marks of the following TRADE MARKS, viz:—

(1) The representation of a Red Disc supposed to represent the Sun, and the word "MORION" below the same. On the right hand side thereof are the Chinese characters 紅日 meaning "Red Sun" and on the left hand side thereof are the Chinese characters 當天 meaning "Towards the Sky" above the representation are the words "CONNELL MILLING COMPANY" and at the foot thereof is the representation of a small Red Disc and the word "MORION."

(2) The representation of an Arum Lily printed in an ornamental circular border with the words "RIVERSIDE FLOURING MILLS" on the top thereof and the words "WHEAT LILY" at the foot thereof.

(3) The representation of a White Fawn in a circular landscape with the words "WHITE FAWN" below the same. Above the mark are the words "RIVERSIDE FLOURING MILLS INCORPORATED" and at the foot thereof are the words "WHEAT LILY."

(4) The representation of an Ornamental Monogram containing the letters "S. B. M." with the word "CHOICE" below the same. On the right and left sides of the Monogram is the representation of several fern leaves and above the Monogram are the words "SPRINGSIDE ROLLER MILLS."

The whole enclosed in an ornamental border.

In the name of the said M. J. CONNELL of the said address who claims to be the Sole Proprietor thereof.

The said TRADE MARKS have been used by the applicant in respect of FLOUR in Class 42.

Facsimiles of the TRADE MARKS can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the Office of the undersigned.

Dated the 18th day of December, 1907.

GOLDRING & BARLOW, Solicitors for the Applicant.

10, Queen's Road Central, 1907.

FOR SALE.

INLAND LOT No. 1706.

SITUATE at North Point, Shaukiwan Road, Hongkong, (next to the Metropole Hotel).

The property contains by admeasurement 103,350 square feet. Crown Rent, \$23,800 per annum.

For further particulars, apply to

GOLDRING & BARLOW, Solicitors,

10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 12th September 1907. 106

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsulats in Canton werden während des Jahres 1908 durch den Ostasiatischen Lloyd und die "Hongkong Daily Press" veröffentlicht.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Canton, den 31. Dezember 1907. 2020

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des Konsulats der Kaiserlich Deutschen Post werden im Jahr 1908 durch den "OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD" und die "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" veröffentlicht.

Der Kaiserlich Deutsche Konsul, H. VON VARCHMIN.

Pakhoi, den 12. Dezember 1907. 1991

AUCTIONS

BY DIRECTION OF THE REGISTRAR OF THE SUPREME COURT.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers have instructions to sell by Public Auction,

On FRIDAY, the 24th January, 1908, at 12 o'clock Noon, at their Auction Rooms in Lee House Street

In Two Lots

THE ONE EQUAL UNDIVIDED TWENTY-FIFTH SHARE IN THE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

known and registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Island Lot No. 1143, and

A \$500 SHARE IN THE KWONG YIP LOONG CIGAR SHOP

of No. 207, Queen's Road Central.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Registrar of the Supreme Court and from the Auctioneers.

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, Hongkong, 14th January, 1908. 198

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE COMMODORE, the 25th January, 1908, at 12 o'clock Noon, at No. 7, Fadder's Hill,

THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE SUNDREY, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

THEIRIN CONTAINED, comprising:—SILK and PLUSH COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUIT

MADE OF OAK WOOD, WARE, CHINA, BRASS, ENGLISH, TEAK, WOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE

and CHAIRS, MARBLE TOP SIDEBOARD with Bevelled Glass, DINNER WAGGONS, GLASS, CROCKERY and S.P. WARE, DOUBLE and SINGLE WARDROBES with Bevelled Glass, MARBLE TOP BUREAU with Bevelled Glass, MARBLE TOP WASHSTANDS, ELECTRIC FANS and CHANDELIER, &c., &c., &c.

A number of SILVER CANDLESTICKS, TRAYS, FLOWER HOLDERS, ORNAMENTS, COMBINATION IRON SAFE, and

ONE POLYPHON-CONCRETO and One SEMI-GRAND PIANO by Steinway & Sons, New York and Hamburg, with extra 3-KEY NOTES and PIANOLA to match (all in First Class Order and Condition).

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. 218

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 28th January, 1908 at 11.15 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 21st January to TUESDAY, the 28th January (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY S. NORRIS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1908. 203

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 28th January, 1908, at 11.30 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th January to TUESDAY, the 28th January (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. General Agents, for the WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1908. 183

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 28th January, 1908, at 11.30 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 17th January to TUESDAY, the 28th January (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	PENINSULAR	About 24th Jan.	Freight and Passenger.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA	Noon, 25th Jan.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SCOTTRA	About 29th Jan.	Freight only.
LONDON and ANTWERP	SUNDA	About 29th Jan.	Freight and Passenger.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NUBIA	About 2nd Feb.	Freight and Passenger.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	On 18th Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"KAIKONG"	On 21st Jan., 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIKONG"	On 21st Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 22nd Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 25th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	On 1st Feb., 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"SHAOHSING"	On 1st Feb., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"SHAOHSING"	On 1st Feb., 4 P.M.
DAKWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, HOBART, LAUNCESTON, NEW ZEALAND, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, and PERTH	"CHINGTU"	On 1st Feb., 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.
Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
For Freight or Passage, apply to—
HONGKONG, 18th January, 1908.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TAMUI VIA SWATOW	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 18th Jan., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"SHOSHU MARU"	TUESDAY, 21st Jan., at 9 A.M.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1908.
T. ARIMA, Manager.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	"ZIETEN"	Wed., 24th Jan., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"KLEIST"	About Wednesday, 29th Jan.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	Thursday, 30th Jan., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	About Friday, 7th Feb.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	Middle of Feb.

For further Particulars, apply to
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELOHRS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1908.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,
COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,
ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,
GOTHENBURG.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
MARSEILLES, HAVRE and COPENHAGEN	"SIAM"	On 21st January.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CATHAY"	On 18th February.

For Further Particulars, apply to
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1908.
MELOHRS & CO., AGENTS.

CIE. DES CHARGEURS REUNIS,
ROUND THE WORLD - LINE.

FOR SHANGHAI, CHINWANTAO, TIENTSIN AND PEKING; KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, PUGET SOUND, AMERICAN COAST, PUNTA ARENAS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES, without transshipment.

S. S. "MALTE,"
Capt. BENARD.
To Sail about
TUESDAY NEXT, 21st INST.

THIS quite new twin screw Steamer, 15,000 tons, has superior accommodation for 1st Class Passengers. Only single berth and double berth cabins, each fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters, Large Dining Room, Drawing Room, Smoking Room, Hair Dressing Room, Dark Room, Laundry.

The Best Line to go to Japan and America. By calling at Chinwanto an opportunity is afforded Passengers of paying a short visit to Peking.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

Next Sailing S.S. "CEYLON" about 27th February.
For Further Particulars, apply to—

J. MILET, AGENT,
FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1908.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAV. CO. LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Saturday, 18th Jan., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE & SOUBABAYA	"ONSANG"	Monday, 20th Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Thursday, 23rd Jan., 3 P.M.
TSINGTAU & CHEFOO	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 24th Jan., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Saturday, 25th Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 31st Jan., 4 P.M.

A special reduced fare of \$50 for Return Passengers will be issued for our Sailings to Manila of the 24th and 31st instant, available for 30 days from date of issue. Passengers taking out these tickets are exempt from the Head Tax.

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, and Tientsin, via Chingwan, etc.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 18th January, 1908.

THOS. COOK & SON,
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A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE
AT HONGKONG
FOR
DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY
On the Day Preceding the Departure of the
English Mails from the Year of the Closing
of the Indian Mails to the Free Coinage of
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NEED NOW DESPAIR,
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

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partment of medical science, whilst thousands have
been restored to health and happiness who for
years previously had been merely dragging out a
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Remedy for discharges, suppurating in-
fections, the use of which does irreparable harm by
having the foundation of structure and other
serious diseases.

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Remedy for primary and secondary skin
eruptions, elevations, pains and swellings of the
face, and all those complaints which mercury
leaves and which are usually but erroneously
supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the
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Remedy for all nervous, indigestion, impaired
vision, sleeplessness, dizziness and incapacity for
business or pleasure, loss of appetite, burning
urination, pains in the back and head, and all
disorders requiring free disipation, early oc-
currence, which the faculty of perspiration is im-
paired, and which the faculty of perspiration is im-
paired, and which the faculty of perspiration is im-
paired.

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numbers required, and observe that the word
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A TABLE OF THE
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Approximate Averages for 33 Years
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THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HAMBURG.

THE Underigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & CO.
Hongkong, 18th August 1907.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1906
417,897,119.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... \$3,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 687,500 0 0
II. FUND FUNDS... 3,388,730 18 8

The Underigned, AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1907.

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OF AIX LA-CHAPELLE.

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AGENTS for the above Company, are
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REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897.

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Hongkong, 9th February, 1907.

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Hongkong, 21st September, 1905.

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Hongkong, 17th April, 1907.

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1904

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Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will
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excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.
W. M. PARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901.

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CHINLIANG: Messrs. GRABING & Co.,
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WEEKLY PRESS, January to June
1907. With Index. Price \$7.50.
On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
Office.
Hongkong, 26th July 1907.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.
AMARA, British str., 1,655, C. J. Matlock, 16th Jan., 1908—Shimonoseki 11th Jan., Calcutta—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
AMERICA MARU, Japanese str., 3,430, Philip H. Going, 15th Jan.—San Francisco 17th Dec. via Ports and Shanghai 18th Jan. Mails and General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
ANGLO-SAXON, British str., 2,671, W. A. Isaac, 12th Jan.—Cardiff 10th Nov., Coals—Admiralty.
ARIAKE MARU, Japanese str., 2,987, T. Ota, 5th Jan.—Moji 30th Dec., Coals—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
AUSTRIA, Austrian str., 4,379, G. Gillhaber, 16th Jan.—Trieste and Singapore 8th Jan., General—Sander, Wieler & Co.
CATHERINE APOAR, British str., 1,733, W. D. A. Thomas, 11th Jan.—Calcutta and Straits 25th Jan., General—David Sassoon & Co.
CHANGCHOW, British str., 1,203, H. E. Walker, 1st Jan.—Chinkiang 28th Dec., General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHARLTON, British str., 2,597, W. G. Thomas, 27th Dec.—Barry 5th Nov., Coal—Naval Store Officer.
CHIRIA, British str., 1,176, J. Varrack, 16th Jan.—Haiphong Jan. 13 & 14, & Hallow 15th, Rice and General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHOWTAI, German str., 1,115, W. Mollermand, 11th Jan.—Bangkok and Swatow 10th Jan., Rice and General—Butterfield & Swire.
CLARA JENSEN, German str., 1,103, J. Dawson, 16th Jan.—Hallow 15th Jan., Rice—Jensen & Co.
DAIJIN MARU, Japanese str., 890, Sakurai, 16th Jan.—Swatow 15th Jan., General—Oaki Shosen Kaisha.
DAKOTA, British str., 2,192, Ross, 16th Jan.—San Francisco 18th Dec., Kerosene Oil—Standard Oil Co.
DEWEAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, J. Biig, 11th Jan.—Bangkok 8th Dec., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN, British str., 3,939, H. Pybus, M.R., 13th Jan.—Yokohama, B.C. 24th Dec. via Japan Ports and Shanghai 11th Jan., Mails and General—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
HATAI, British str., 1,183, J. S. Roney, 15th Jan.—Foolchow Jan. 12th, Amoy 13th & Swatow 14th, General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.
HANGSANG, British str., 1,356, S. Wilde, 16th Jan.—Shanghai and Swatow 15th Jan., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HELIOPOLIS, British str., 2,927, J. W. Martin, 13th Jan.—Chefoo and Chinkiang 7th Jan.—Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
HONGKONG, French str., 742, A. Cornilissen, 15th Jan.—Haiphong and Hallow 14th Jan., Rice—A. R. Marty.
HORSA, British str., 1,356, J. M. Hay, 7th Jan.—Swatow 6th Jan., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Hsin Kow, Chinese str., 1,262, Holm, 16th Jan.—Shanghai 12th Jan., General—Chinese.
HUTCHINSON, British str., 1,311, E. Forsyth, 11th Jan.—Haiphong 8th Jan., General—Butterfield & Swire.
JOHANN, German str., 952, M. Island, 13th Jan.—Bangkok 4th Jan., Rice—Jensen & Co.
KIANGYING, Chinese str., 1,222, H. Udlin, 16th Jan.—Chinkiang 10th Jan., General—Chinese.
KOREA, American str., 5,651, Samuel Swaberg, 9th Jan.—San Francisco 10th Dec. via Japan Ports and Shanghai 8th Jan. Mails and General—Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
KWEIYANG, British str., 1,044, M. Dawson, 15th Jan.—Swatow 15th Jan., General—Butterfield & Swire.
LOO SOX, German str., 1,020, G. Schultzen, 30th Dec.—Bangkok 18th Dec., Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.
MICHAEL JENSEN, German str., 951, H. Band, 11th Jan.—Moji 5th Jan., Coal—Jensen & Co.
MONTAGNE, British str., 6,163, S. Robinson, 10th Jan.—Yokohama 13th Dec. via Japan Ports and Shanghai 8th Jan., General—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
NAMHANG, British str., 2,891, P. M. B. Lake, 17th Jan.—Calcutta via Straits 31st Dec. and Singapore 10th Jan., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
NORD, Norwegian str., 730, G. Haraldsen, 14th Jan.—Bangkok and Amoy 7th Jan., Salt and Rice—Aasgaard Thoresen & Co.
PERLIA, British str., 2,744, A. Dixon, 11th Jan.—San Francisco 7th Dec. & Portland, Or. 15th Dec., Flour—O. & O. S. Co.
PRINZ WALDEMAR, German str., 1,737, W. V. Seiden, 15th Jan.—Sydney 18th Dec. and Manila 12th Jan., General—Melchers & Co.
PROGRESS, Norwegian str., 1,671, T. Schewitz, 7th Jan.—Sandakan 2nd Jan., Timber—Wallem & Co.
ROBE, British str., 1,611, R. W. Almond, 13th Jan.—Manila 11th Jan., General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
SEKTA, German str., 952, Desler, 5th Jan.—Singapore 28th Dec., General—Simsen & Co.
STANDARD, Norwegian str., 894, H. N. Ball, 13th Jan.—Cebu and Philippine Island 8th Jan., Ballast—Wallem & Co.
TELERMACTUS, British str., 1,310, J. W. Williams, 11th Jan.—Saigon 5th Jan., Rice and General—Chinese.
TIMEHAI, Dutch str., 2,469, N. de Brouwer, 16th Jan.—Moji 11th Jan., General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.
TOMA MARU, Japanese str., 3,610, J. Nagai, 12th Jan.—Shanghai 9th Jan., Flour and General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
YOKOHAMA, British str., 1,306, F. Northcombe, 13th Jan.—Shanghai 9th Jan., General—Butterfield & Swire.

MOSQUITOES AND EMPIRES.

When the learned Gibbon wrote his immortal work, "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," he never dreamt of including amongst the contributory causes of that great historical phenomenon, the action of the mosquitoes of the marshes of the Campagna in diminishing material, leaving throughout the Roman population, and so sapping their energies and vitality. But a writer of today, Mr. W. H. S. Jones, has written a book on "Malaria," whose tenor we only know from a review in the *Pioneer*, in which, by reference to texts in the classics, he proceeds to prove that the decadence of Athens and Rome was due to no other cause whatever than the prevalence of malarial fever. We do not have his arguments or his data for these before us, but the opinion of his critic is a testimony to the logical force with which he has presented his premises and moved to his conclusions. The *Pioneer* notices say—

Let it not be supposed that the author writes as an enthusiast, or one who is ready to wreathe a citation into an argument in his own favour. On the contrary, his method is scrupulously scientific and cautious. Where there is the least doubt, Mr. Jones absolutely lets the case go against him. He feels that his contention is much too strong to require doubtful backing. He proves that as mental, moral and physical decay show themselves, mention of the unmistakable symptoms of recurrent fever such as "epidemic" appear in the literature. His argument, which is most of its force to its cumulative effect, cannot be summarised. Indeed it would be impossible to present it in briefer or fewer words than his own.

As Major Ronald Ross has asserted, "if we can only eliminate the mosquito, life in the tropics can be as healthy as in the older climates." The generalisation is perhaps, rather too sweeping, for there are other physical disabilities connected with tropical residence than those implied in inoculation with malaria by the mosquito. But it covers so much of the truth that it may be allowed to stand as a dictum. How powerful an enemy to human activity and the execution of human plans so they as this insignificant insect, multiplied by its infinite myriads may prove, is well demonstrated by the chequered story of the Panama Canal, as this reference convincingly shows:—"We all know the history of the Panama Canal, what ruin the failure of the project wrought in French finance; how it led to the downfall of Governments and the loss of reputation of the greatest of French engineers. What foiled Ferdinand Lesseps was yellow fever, which slew 50,000 laborers, was due to the Stegomyia mosquito. Since France failed, the American Republic has taken up the work of digging the canal. It has been fortunate in the growth of scientific knowledge. The American authorities began by waging war against anopheles and Stegomyia mosquitoes. The result has been surprising. In 1866, among 5,000 Americans on the isthmus the annual mortality was only 7 per 1,000, and only 3.8 of this was due to disease. If ever it was true that peace with her victories, this was a case of the triumph of science over seemingly insuperable conditions."

In addition to the above great example it should not be forgotten that in the palustrine districts of the Roman Campagna itself very successful operations have been waged against malaria by keeping the anopheles at bay. Ismailia on the Suez Canal, which used to be a regular death trap for its unfortunate residents, has become free from malaria owing to effective prophylactic action against the fever-bearing mosquito. And nearest hand, in the Federated Malay States, the admirable results that have followed the extermination of the mosquito King have convinced one of its most telling evidence of the efficacy of his anti-anopheles policy in keeping down malaria. Mr. Jones points out that malaria, which does not kill off altogether, reduces the disease resisting power of the population subject continuously to the ravages of malaria. Some diseases, by weeding out the weak, the ailing, the aged, may be considered to contribute to ensuring the vitality of the survivors. But malaria, through its propagator the mosquito, is not in the least discriminating in its attack. As has been well said "it is hideously impartial in its make-odds and it attacks the young as well as the old, the strong and the feeble, and even where it does not slay outright it leaves the victim weakened and helpless."

As a further result, by lowering physical energy, malaria begets indolence of mind and lassitude of body and consequently lowers the whole moral tone of the races that are so placed as to be continuously subject to the incidence of malaria. And as a type of such a race may be instanced the Bengali of Lower Bengal, of the Gangetic delta, with its waterlogged soil, its innumerable creeks and watercourses, its marshes and morasses, just the ideal breeding ground of all waterborne insect life which flourish there in that illimitable profusion that only Nature knows how to produce in a favouring environment. The critic of Mr. Jones's book has these extremely interesting observations as to the possibilities of aiding the Bengali race to a higher physique and morale by the aid of systematic anti-malaria hygiene. In short, to remove them from that physical decadence that contributed to the downfall of ancient Greece and Rome, and to restore to them a renewed vigour that shall put itself in the reinforced vitality and stimulated moral energy of a race which at present displays these qualities at a regrettable low ebb. We give these passages from the *Pioneer* notice—

Only one can say the "Times" in a vigorous criticism of Mr. Osmán's recent book said hard things about the mosquito. It spoke as a censor and a critic. Mr. Jones would bid us take the kinder attitude of the pathologist. We all know that the various forms of Bismuth are a subtle dietic. In the drier and healthier regions we have the pure, if sentimental cult of Roma Chorda and Sita. It is in the most malarious regions of Eastern Bengal and Assam that we have the religion of accompaniment, of charms and spells, of Tantric rites, which remind the scholar so vividly of the practices which characterized the decay of the Roman Empire. Hitherto we have thought of the grossest superstitions and the attendant latencies of conduct as a sort of mental disease, a lesion of the tribal conscience and will. It may be that the working cause is simply the debility of mind and body that follows in paludine fever. Major Ross has proved more than once that, if due precautions be taken, life in the tropics may be every bit as healthy as in the fickle and frequently disagreeable climate of Europe. May it not be possible to restore the weaker races of India to physical and mental vigour? It is a famous Bengali author, Hinda of the Hindoo, who said that the true function of British rule was to teach his people practical wisdom and due regard to facts. We have not been very successful, and the modern Bengali seems to have grown tired of our teaching. Mr. Jones would probably say that he is not surprised. He would no doubt argue that our true task is to fight and destroy the malaria that is robbing the people of Bengal of their vitality. It is one that would require no enormous expense of money or effort. But can we put heart and logic into the mind of the people

themselves, and will they, at our bidding, take the comparative steps required to rid them of the poison that runs in their own and their children's veins? We know that humanists have scoffed at the Bengali's lack of courage. The *Pioneer* has more than once shown that Bengal is one as devoted to self-sacrificing as heroes as any other people. The instinct is there as in other sons of Adam. But we have a whole race perennially diseased, and so accustomed to their malady as to be unaware of their state. Let us hope that some of them at least will read Mr. Jones's learned and thoughtful little book, and will consider seriously whether something could not be done to make Bengal as healthy as the Isthmus of Panama, once the home of yellow fever, has become since the Americans waged war on the deadly no-quit. (Singapore Free Press.)

A NATION OF LOVE-MAKERS.

(By G. E. Raine in the *Pall Mall Gazette*.)

The Malay, in fiction, has been cruelly dealt with except by Sir Frank Swettenham and Mr. Hugh Clifford. They have called him a shot with him, hunted with him, and have been alone with him in the great waste places. The Soul of Man comes from the Hand of God, and in the lone forests where God moves amongst the trees, the Soul is uncovered before the Shrine. Here in London, I have many crises, and some of them, if the truth must be told, are decadent. On one of them, indeed, the stain of human blood shows clearly. Now and again when every wind blows cold and fog fills the sky, I look lovingly upon these crises. What is their story, the life of a people, a gallant life, a passionate life, too, in you will find even where the red blood has flowed, it is the life of gentlemen? And, after all, the great Sun is somewhat to blame for these misadventures. The morals of the Malay would make a panic in Suburbia, but the manners of the Malay are always exquisite.

The great wonders of God in the East are the Sun and the Sea. The Sea lays its spell on the soul of the White Man only. He alone has crossed it, and knows the other side. For him, it is a stretch of grey water heaving between two worlds. The Sun is the native's Over-Lord. His life is told to the Sun. Westerners, pain, death, love and longing are all of them Sun-gifts. If the Sun be merciful to him—all is well. All that tyrant Sun! Its sovereignty is boundless. Even the birds on the jungle fringes are enslaved by it into silence at midday, and the wild life in the forest seeks the deeper shade.

Yet this great Sun, if you please, is never so wonderful as in the setting. Through the long hours of the day he is enthroned in high state, and looks down on the slow-moving peoples who yield him obedience. And just as sunset is the hour beloved of Eastern potentates, so is sunset his own royal hour. When his day's work is over, he flings aside that scintillant mantle of his, and his subjects watch it as it falls across the sky—furling and unfolding, until it drops behind the sea. Thus does this dramatic Sun—the life and death lord of the East—only sink into his couch after he has outwitted the wizards.

Then, the greater glory past, the Heavens are flooded with gentler colours. Here a splash of tender rose and there a tinge of lavender all show, only to die away before the ghostly grey. And at the same moment, from some-where in the swift-gathering darkness, may be heard the tramp-tramp of the sound of wood on shore on the road, and with a breath, if you please, the light is dead, and a thousand bright-eyed stars glance curiously through the night to see who comes.

The tramp-tramp ceases, and a young Malay stands a few yards in front of me—silhouetted against the water and the sky. A lithe figure, graceful and well-knit—clad in loose baju and rustling sarong. From the clinging comes the sullen, even plash of water, and the finely-cut face is turned to the water. A little eye is tilted upwards at the back of his head, and the shock of black hair pictures a son of Sisyphus. Then one sees that the lad carries a swaggar stick, and so, we may be sure that it is Love that he is voyaging to across the water. Of this too, we may be certain—he will wear this phrase and a bewitching courtliness, and those great bright eyes of his will do most of the pleading.

Johore is our Naboth's vineyard in the Malay Archipelago. A tract of free country of jungle and mountains, it is wedged in between the hands of two Kings. A time will come, I expect, when the Johore national anthem will be heard no more, and for one will sorrow over it. In Johore the Malay is at his best. He lives his own life in his own way. He has his own Sovereign and his ancient laws. And higher than any State-given law is one of his own making. "Ta-patut"—"it is not seemly"—there you have the unwritten law of the Semang, at once the convention of love and of fighting, of sport and of toil. If we would Johore to the Empire pattern, strip this gallant little State of its character—take away Sultan and Islam, depose the Dak and the rest, there will be left but little left except anarchy. Enthusiastic civil servants will seek to embody something of the "Ta-patut" in a code, and the end will be at hand.

Every soul should have its Disneyland, and Johore is mine. It is a legendary country. A golden land of fancy, with flowering trees and sunlit streams, with pathless forests and untrodden hills. Johore has a Sultan of fabled strength, a wonderful figure of a man—not slight like a Malay, but towering and untamable.

A strange blend of two worlds is this Sultan. In the scales of his fancy he holds East and West, and then on the other to his pleasure. Out of this vacillation he has fashioned Johore Bahru to his liking. There, within hearing of the reitied Kotan, he has built a wonderful hotel. It sits for the rich man's attempt to take the West home with him to the East. And now and again, when his mind turns Westward, it pleases him to entertain there. And many times have I sat with him at feast. Then, with a closed eye, very easily might one trick oneself into the belief that the Sea no longer divided. In that marble building, brilliantly lighted by electricity, with the temperate almost English, thanks to electric fans—with English dishes within hearing (and the Sultan himself talks in our tongue fluently), and with European dishes produced by a French chef, the illusion is almost convincing. And outside in the quadrangle of State, bent is playing the very latest catch music from far-away foggy London town.

A minute's walk after dinner, however, brings one back to the East. As likely as not there is a way being played a few hundred yards away along the main road. And a Chinese theatre, open to the street, is of the East most typical. Over the crowd of intent onlookers the eye travels to the stage. There dazlingly clad performers, lavishly painted, pass mechanically through their strange formal parts during the long hours. Never surely were actors more wooden, never did play-acting seem to be so meaningless, and yet the Chinaman loves it passionately, and the goings and stogers are delightful to him. They make an unending accompaniment, and the players' voices rise shrill above, like mariners piping in a storm.

A little further down the road is the gambling farm. No Malays enter there. The Chinaman may spoil the Chinaman, but not the Malay. But, truth to tell, that sorry work has been done already. The Chinaman has entered into the land to possess it. The plantations and paddy fields are passing to him, and with every fresh accession of property he writes off to his native village in China for more and more Chinamen to come and work on the land.

Never did the Chinaman have an easier conquest. For all the world, he is pitting his skill against the simple trust of children. Furthermore, he loves work and money for money's sake. The Malay loathes work, and only desires to live like a gentleman and be happy. This Malay is a poet without poetry, a dreamer who leaves the Kotan by heart, without understanding the Arabic tongue in which it is recited. Even his roads—just like his life—lead nowhere, and stop short at the jungle-edge.

With this people a little kindness brings the eager flow of a child's thanks; and tears come quickly, starting from great while wondering eyes. Pain is a mystery to them, and Death is part of the night. In the clearing of the jungles there are little graves whose mounds show clear. On each there is a tiny wooden sign. For the sons it is of one shape, for the daughters of another. No name is there. In the hearts of the living the dead live on. And Death being of the night, it is in darkness that spirits are freed; so when the Sun has sunk, these child folk walk hand-in-hand out of fear for the Hanta.

Even now, while I am writing in far-away Johore the light in the sky is dying. Gallant Malay lads are passing along the road. Tramp-tramp, tramp—they live for love and sunsets. Kisses with them are not to be weighed against silver, nor estates against the trees of the forest. Can it really be that there is no room left in all this wide, wide world for a race of dreamers and wondrous wistful lovers?

WILL ADAMS.

In the history of the pioneers of discovery and commerce there are no more romantic pages than those devoted to Will Adams, "the first Englishman to set foot in Japan." This Elizabethan seaman, who found Japan much as Columbus found America, was buried on a hill overlooking the sea near Yokosuka, and the ravages of time and vegetation gradually obliterated the grave. Some thirty years since it was discovered and restored, and the Japan Society now propose to maintain it for all time, and to have for its custodian some old soldier or seaman of the Mikado's service. Men of Kent and Kentish men should support this movement for Will Adams was one of the distinguished sons of Kent. He was born at Gillingham, "the Stations or Harbours of the Navy Royal," as Lambard calls it. He was therefore bred to an atmosphere of the sea, familiar from his earliest days with ships, and he served his apprenticeship in the yard of one Nicholas Digges, at Limehouse, a ship-mender. He seems to have begun his apprenticeship at the age of twelve, and to have been with Digges till he was twenty-four, when he went to sea in a ship of the Company of Barbary Merchants. For a time, also, probably during the year of the Armada, he was master of one of the Queen's ships, and then he joined a company of Dutch merchants, trading with India. He made several journeys to the East for them, and in 1588 started out as commodore of a fleet of five ships from Rotterdam. Will Adams's own ship was the "Charity," of 160 tons, and it was the only one that won through to the end of that eventful voyage.

The hardships the little fleet passed through were not perhaps more numerous than those encountered by many other trading expeditions in those days, but they make adventurous reading. They were attacked by Spanish galleons, they were attacked by Spanish ships, and their crews decimated by fighting and disease. One vessel disappeared from the convoy, and was never heard of again. Others turned back. But the "Charity" struggled on, and after two years' luffing, with a starved and dwindled crew, all sick and many at death's door, they sighted Japan on April 19, 1591. It is often said that Japan was not discovered by Adams, for, as in the case of Columbus and America, it was there all the time, and others had been there before. Adams's claim, however, to be the first Englishman to establish himself in the Land of the Rising Sun must be maintained. In Hakushe we find a description of the "sello island of Giapon" by Willes in 1585, which accords largely with the accounts written by our mariner. Adams was treated as the Japanese with great kindness. The Emperor Iyeyasu engaged him as a tutor, to "learn him some points of geometry and understanding of the art of mathematics." He was given an estate, made architect of the fleet of Japan, and later gained a title.

There is only one respect in which the story of Will Adams in Japan can be held to be unworthy of a notice at home. The Emperor declined to let him return to England, and the newly-created Prince, though he had a wife still living in Gillingham, sought a partner for his Japanese home. He fell a victim to the charms of Princess Mary, who was a kinswoman by marriage to the Mikado, so it would appear that vaulting ambition was among the feelings of this Will Adams, as of his mythical namesake, the hero of Waterloo. Princess Mary, according to tradition, was originally betrothed to the Heir-apparent, though the reason for the abandonment of the match is not at all clear. Possibly she found the intrepid Gillinghamite a more satisfactory lover, or reasons of State may have dictated the change. In any case, her later choice met with the Emperor's approval, and they were married.

They lived very happily together, and Adams retained the friendship of the Emperor to the day of his death in 1612. After his death it was discovered that he had been aware that his first wife was still alive, and he divided his wealth equally between his second wife, leaving his estate in Japan to the elder of his two sons by the second marriage. And a chronicle records a few years later: "The master of an English ship gave me to understand that Mistress Adams died of grief for the death of her husband, with as much love as if he had never left her," which was really very noble of the lady. The Princess Mary was buried beside Will Adams, and her grave with that of her husband, was restored in 1872. The tombstones are thoroughly Japanese in character, being tall, conical pillars resting on square plinths. British soldiers of the day still cherish a respect for the memory of Will Adams, and when vessels are docked at Yokosuka, parties often go up to see the grave, possibly to repair it a little, and put a few flowers there to his memory.

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THE DOOM OF KARATAGH.

EARTHQUAKE KILLED 12,000.

The following graphic account of the great earthquake in Karatagh, from a Tashkent correspondent specially dispatched to the scene of the disaster, was published at St. Petersburg. "It is difficult to describe the scenes which met the eye in the Karatagh of to-day. What but a short while ago was a flourishing township is now the grave of four thousand dead—such is the catastrophe in a nutshell."

But the scenes which accompanied the catastrophe are even more difficult of adequate description. A group of survivors, still shaken by their late experiences, related the terrible story to me, and no written narrative can do justice to their narration.

"On the eve of the disaster, October 20, a terrific storm broke over Karatagh and its environs, a storm so violent that it struck deadly fear into the hearts of the inhabitants. Some supernatural manifestation seemed imminent, and the animal world seemed to have an uncanny foreknowledge of what was to come; dogs howled, horses stamped, and the cattle leaped in fright."

"In the early hours of the morning the whole town seemed to shudder. Earth tremors, however, are of frequent occurrence in this region, and few of the townsfolk were sufficiently disturbed to leave their houses."

"Fifteen minutes later a terrific shock set the entire place swaying, the air resounding with weird noises. Then the town seemed to be repeatedly lifted high in the air and set down heavily by mighty hands, the buildings, everywhere crumbling and crashing to ruins within a moment or two."

"In scores of places the ground burst open, and boiling water spouted upwards. Huge fragments of rock became dislodged up among the surrounding mountains, and added the thunder of their fall to the noise of the subterranean roaring and rumblings, which all this time were continuing. Numerous houses were battered down by the falling rocks, while others, with their occupants, sank bodily into the great earth fissures."

"The populace, or such of them as had escaped instant death, appeared to be mad with terror. From every side arose awful shrieks, and those who fled into safety had, for their own sakes, to blind their eyes to many ghastly sights."

"The storm had come on again with renewed force, and veritable pandemonium reigned. Maddened animals tore aimlessly hither and thither, continuous peals of thunder and blinding lightning adding to their frenzy, and many fugitives perished under their hoofs."

"Scenes similar to this, in the meantime, being enacted in the surrounding country, twelve large villages being destroyed in this same awful morning."

"So died, in all, some twelve thousand persons. In Karatagh alone two thousand bodies have been recovered, and it is believed that an equal number still remain beneath the ruins of the 1,200 houses which were wrecked. Twenty-five thousand animals, according to a rough estimate, were killed, though the official report gives a lower figure."

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